NEW YORK HERALD. JANA CORDON SESSET,

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NE WEEKLY HERALD, comp Schooling, at Signal

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AMUSIMENTS THIS EVERING.

SINLOS GARDEN, Broadway-Jocko-Diventissement BOWRY THEATRE BOWERY-LIFE IN NEW YORK-REI

BURTON'S NEW TREATER, Secondway, opposite Bond at WALLACK S THRATER Broadway-Tun STRANGER DRAMBERS STREET THEATER, date Surice to The

SARRUM'S ARESICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-AS BEGADWAY VARIETIES, 471 Breadway-Ton Mises

GIRO. CHRISTI & WOOD'S MINSTREES, 664 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. 100 Freedway - Brus. Bew York, Saturday, November 8, 1856.

Mails for Europe. The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. Hidridge, leave this port to-day, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-pas the Hausto (printed in French and English) will be shiehed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, is

rappers, sixpense.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the Your HERALD will be received as the followin Ann. & European Express Co., 51 Ring Williams

Sarato de. de. 8 Place de la Bourse Savato con de. de. 9 Chapel street Lavato con John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, hast. The contents of the European edition of the Himain cunbrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the h

With regard to the election, we have nothing to seport to-day different from our announcement

The domestic policy of the new administration abready promises an excitement. Mr. Buchanan, it appears by our telegraphic despatch from Washington, has declared that he is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State. Now that he is elected he admits the necessity of this course. The South will be indignant, and efforts be made at an early day to obtain two new States from Texas to offset Kansae in the United States Senate.

The European mails brought by the Canada seached this city last evening. The papers are filled with correspondence relative to the difficulty bereally definite was known further than the facalready telegraphed—that England and France has respended diplomatic intercouse with King Ferri mand. It appears that the Opera war had extended Paris, where Senor Verdi was at last date in rebellion on a question of cash, and had prohibited the production of "H Trovatore." The United States frigate Merrimac was still an object of much the London Post gives graphic descriptions of a vieit which he made to her. Lord Howden, British Minister at Madrid, had had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon and M. Turgot, in Paris. It is reported that the English money market was easier,

and the bank returns more favorable. We have dates from Tampico to the 20th ult Gen. Garza had taken active measures to oppose the progress of Vidaurri, and the greatest alarm and excitement had prevailed throughout the entire region. At latest accounts, however, tranquility had been somewhat restored, upon the receipt of a report that terms of accommodation had been agreed apon between Garza and Vidantri, and that the ment. A letter from our correspondent at the city of Mexico, dated 17th ult., which we publish else-

where, gives all the news stirring in that quarter. The Chamber of Commerce met on Thursday last and adopted a resolution requesting the Common Council to employ steam fire engines down town. A communication was received from the Collector of the Port in relation to the payment of goods on storage, which was ordered on file. Nothing else of interest transpired.

The Board of Alderman met last evening. A resolution directing the Committee on Ferries to investigate the recent proceedings of the Union Ferry Company in relation to their refusal to issue commutation tickets to passengers, also to give a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the company, and report fally as to what are the powers and duties of the said Union Ferry Company, was adopted manimously. As the chairman of the Committee on Ferries is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Ferry Company, there is no good reason why the public should not at an early day be put in possession of all the facts regarding the alleged grievances of the Brooklyn people in this

in the Board of Councilmen last evening a plat was submitted for increasing the number of election districts in the city. This is a good move, as all who voted on Tuesday last will testify. The number of polling places in many of the wards should be doubled. A report, concurring with the Alderwen in favor of a Post Office in the unper section of the city, was accepted.

The Surrogate made an important decision yes terday on noncupative wills. In early times wills were made by word of mouth, and the most solemn instruments in writing might be orally revoked. Julius Casar gave permission to all his soldiers to make nuncupative wills, but English and American law restricts the privilege to soldiers and sailors "in actual service." The present will was that of George Thompson, cook on board of the steamship Hermann. The surrogate decided that his oral will is legal, and though a cook, he was legally a sailor, and though in port at the time, he was nevertheless in actual service.

Our family marketing report is interesting to-day Venision has made its appearance in market, and is selling at reasonable rates. Canvass backs duck are also in market, as well as other wild duck and quail. Poultry is cheapening, and meat has touched the lowest point it has reached this season. Look at our list of prices.

A steam boiler used in a vinegar factory at No. 72 West Twenty lifth street, exploded yesterday. The engineer, named Gilchrist, and a cooper named Baker, were seriously injured. The factory caught fire

and in a short time was totally destroyed. The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 500 a 600 bales, without change of moment in prices. Floor was heavy, and on the lower and medium grades of State in some cases about 5c. per barrel decline was submitted to, while extra brands were nachanged. Wheat was without alteration of moment in prices Choice Missouri sold at \$1 65 a \$1 69; Canadian prime white at \$1 65; Illinois rad at \$1 50 a \$1 54; Indiana do. at \$1 56 a \$1 57, and Chicago spring at \$1 36 a \$1 37. Corn was easier, with sales of mixed Western at 70c., and yellow Southern at 72c. Pork was beavy and lower. Mess opened at \$20 25, sold at \$20 06, and closed with sales at \$19 94. I rime was at \$16. Sugars were firm, with a'es of about 400 a 500 hads. Cobs.

and about 1,208 boxes, at prices given in an other column. There was more doing in collee, and the sales embraced about 2,000 bags Rio and 200 mats Java at steady prices. There was more activity in freights to British ports, with engagements of about 75,000 bushels of grain to Liverpool at 7id. 8id., bulk and bags, for corn and wheat. Flour wa taken at 2s. 13d. a 2s. 2d. Freights were also in good request for London and Glasgow at full rates.

The Great Results and the Suggestive De-

velopements of the Presidential Election.
The general results of this Presidential elec tion in the North are of the most tremendous and imposing character. The democracy have secured the election of Buchanan by the skin of his teeth, and only through the silly divisions, defections and bad management of the opposition forces in the single State of Pennsylvania. They only wanted a change of some fifteen hundred votes, out of an aggregate of four hundred and twenty-three thousand, to secure Pennsylvania in October; and this would have given them not only Pennsylvania in November, (which would have een enough, with what he has, to elect Fremont) but it would also have rendered the opposition ma jority in New Jersey and Indiana a unit, thu making a clean sweep of the North, from stem to stern, in behalf of the young eagle of the Rocky Mountains. Had our advice been followed in the outset by

the managers of the Fremont cause in Pennsyl vanis, this grand result would have been achieved. We advised these managers in the be ginning of the campaign to raise funds and spend them freely among the fluttering newspapers and floating political materials of Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania. We admenished them to take time by the forelock, for that twenty thousand dollars judiciously expended in June, July and August would be worth a hundred thousand in September and October Our advice was disregarded-a parcel of old fogies in New York and Philadelphia took the matter in hand, and by October an opposition majority of thirty thousand in the State was frittered away. Among the Fillmore organs and loose material in the market, the administration, with its liberal supplies of cash, stepped in, and thus the demo cracy have secured the spoils of a hundred millions a year for four years, by the judicious ex-penditure of perhaps less than a million in Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania.

Thus much for the general result. Among the secondary results, the successful Wood movement of this city is about all that is left of the demo cratic party of the Empire State. The corporation party of Mayor Wood, composed of fresh and vigorous materials, and aided by an independent press, has secured a great victory over outside enemies and several little democratic conspiracies for the spoils. The hards and the softs-the Van Burens, Dickinsons and Dixes-in the State at large, have been literally consumed by the Fremont party, like dry stubble under a consuming fire. And in this city the little New York Hotel clique, of which Robert J. Walker is the head and George Sanders the tail; and the little oyster house Libby clique, of which John McKeon is the chief; and the little ridiculous Whiting clique, in their game for the spoils, have all been whipped out by the Wood party. What follows? Mr. Buchanan's policy is to recognize the most powerful branch of the party, as the party, and as such, entitled to all the spoils. Under this rule, we may depend upon it that Mayor Wood and his party will hold the balance of power in the disposition of the plunder of the Custom House and Post Office. Thus much for New York city, and the little remnant which has been saved of the great democratic party of the Empire State.

In some other Northern States the results of these late elections are equally startling. Massachusetts, for example, notwithstanding her Cushings, her old line whig fogies, such as Choate and Winthrop, her Fillmore disorganizers, and her Union, with her majority for Fremont. A popular vote of 65,538 over Buchanan, and a clear Fremont majority of 46,744 over both Buchanan and Fillmore, will do in an aggregate vote of about 150,000. Next, with regard to Mr. Pierce's State of New Hampshire-5,000 Fremont majority in that old democratic stronghold is some thing of a revolution since 1852. As for Michigan, under the Fremont pressure, General Cass has proved to be as weak there as the Van Burens. Dickinsons and Dixes in New York; and as for Illinois, the "Little Giant," or, as General Sam Houston styles him, "the little runt" of the democratic party, has found it too hot to hold him. Pierce, Cass and Douglas, Choate, Barnard and the Van Burens, should all avail themselves of an early occasion for a sort of family dinner at Buffalo, with Millard Fillmore, Commodore Stockton, Erastus Brooks and General Gustayus Adolphus Scroggs.

In spite of all these unfortunate individuals but for the bad management of the old fogy Fremont committees in Pennsylvania, the triumphs of Fremont would have involved every State in which the constitutional rights of free speech and a free press were not trampled under foot. It is not wonderful that with the results achieved by Fremont, the democracy are more alarmed than delighted with the election of Buchanan by the loss to the opposition of a single State. With the demands of the Southern secessionists on the one hand, and the results of the Presiden tial election in the Northern States on the other hand, Mr. Buchanan may well exclaim, "What am I, and what are the democratic party to do to be saved ?"

WHAT WILL POOR PIERCE DO ?- This is an interesting question. What will poor Pierce do ? He has yet four months grace left him in which to do something. If he chooses, within that time he may remove the greatest stumbling block in the way of Mr. Buchanan—the Kansas question. Should Mr. Pierce assume the responsibility, and secure the admission of Kansus as a free State, he will atone, in that single act, for all the berder ruffianisms of which he has been guilty during the last two years. We go further, and declare it as our fixed belief that Mr. Buchanan should be relieved from the responsibility of making Kansas a slave State; for he was nominated because his hands were clean of any participation in this plot of Davis and Atchison for extending slavery into free territory by force of arms. At least this dirty piece of work, assumed by Mr. Pierce should be finished by him. Why should the scheme which has broken down poor Pierce be transferred to the shoulders of Ruchanan? Why saddle him with this "Old Man of the Sea ?" Mr. Pierce should relieve his successor of this ugly piece of business; and by admitting Kansas as a free State, he will save Buchanan, save the democracy, and put them on their pegs again, and return to Concord in a perfeet blaze of glory. What will poor Pierce do It is plain what he ought to do; but still the

question recurs, what will poor Pierce do?

POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES. We see that some of the journals which have supported Colonel Fremont are consoling them-selves for their defeat by expatiating on the strength shown by what they call " the republican party," and by prognosticating triumphs in the future to be achieved by the same "republican party." A little reflection may possibly save hese persons some mortification hereafter.

Their idea of a party-that is to say, a com pact homogeneous body, with fixed principles and perpetual succession—is not, we apprehend, justiied by the reality. Such a party does not, and ever can exist in the United States. We have railroad companies and other moneyed corporations which are aggregates, possessing perpetua succession, a lasting entity, and usually an increasing force from year to year; but in political we have nothing of the kind. Our parties are ephemeral creations, with a sudden birth, a rapid growth, and an almost instantaneous decline and extinction. They spring into existence from a peculiar combination of circumstances, act for a present and direct end, and when that end is either gained or lost, they die. They can seldom be counted upon for more than one Presidential term. The whigs lasted three terms, perhaps four: but the Know Nothings sprang into life since the election of Pierce, and are now extinct, though Pierce is still President: and this, we judge, will be the fate of most parties hereafter. lake militia, they will be suddenly called out to carry an election; will muster in great force. and do service; but the battle day over, they will be disbanded, will return to their homes, and you shall seek them in vain.

The democratic party appears at first blush to give the lie to this theory; but it does not. The democracy, at bottom, have no principles at all. Their cohesion as a party depends solely upon the spoils. If a respectable Chinese were to ask the best informed among us-what are the party principles and doctrines of this democracy, which has furnished Presidents for the United States for the last fifty years?—the answer would have to be-I don't know. No one knows. The fact is, the democracy have never had any principles outside of the natural dogmas of republicanism. But from time to time, as other parties have arises with ill-judged, or dangerous theories, the democracy has anchored itself on the bare rock of anagonism to these novelties; and what with the efforts of its managers, who are the best politicians in the country by far, and what with the general feeling of conservatism with which the rading classes are imbued, it has usually prerailed at the polls. After 1852, there was no democratic party; now there is none, so to speak; yet it will undoubtedly loom up great and strong in 1860, for the simple reason that the lead-ers—the spoil-hunters, with their admirable tactics, their energy, and their unscrupulousnessand the rank and file-namely the conservative masses of the country, who don't want to be troubled by political changes—will rise from their obscurity, and call themselves the democratic

The persons who talk of the strength of the epublican party, and expect it to remain where t is, like Trinity Church steeple, or still better o grow like a crop of wheat, may find them selves awfully mistaken some day. The large popular vote polled for Fremont was a thing of the moment ; a finite event, without preface or sequel; it may serve to teach philosophy, but those who expect to use it as a basis for future political edifices, will come to trouble. Each Presidential election must be fought on its own basis : in each one, henceforth, there will be two main parties—the conservatives and the reformers and it is reasonable to expect that on some occasions the latter will prevail. But to discount 1860 in favor of a "republican party," because the Northern masses rallied to the side of Fremont, is as unwise as it was for poor Fillmore to expect to be President. Next year, if the reublican leaders go to the polls with their i they will probably find it greatly diminished in strength. They can only hope to meet it again, if they rally, in 1860, once more under the name of Fremont.

NEWSPAPER ATTACKS ON MAYOR WOOD. Singularly enough, several of the journals continue to attack Mayor Wood, even after the election is all over and his triumph made certain. One would suppose from these newspapers that he had been unsuccessful, instead of having achieved a triumph which is, all the circumstance considered, altogether unprecedented. We apprehend that the self-constituted committee that met at the New York Hotel, and of which Robert J. Walker was the head and George N. Sanders the tail, have some new intrigue to carry on and that the republican and other journals have been induced to join with them in endeavoring to prejudice the mind of the new President in relation to the course pursued by Mayor Wood and his friends in the recent contest, and that the whole affair is gotten up with a remarkably shareye to the spoils of the Custom House. The recent election has interred hard shells and soft shells and half shells, and all the other faction in a common burial ground. It has also swept away all the fossilized country politicians—the Dickinsons, Van Burens, and others of the same tribe-and we have a new organization of the democracy, under fresher auspices, made up from fresher elements and led by younger men. That organization has been matured and built up by Fernando Wood, and through it Buchanan achieved his triumph in this city. It is the only democratic organization which is a living fact. The others are all bogus.

MAYOR WOOD AND MUNICIPAL REPORM.—OUR cotemporary, the Courier and Enquirer, devotes much space to a general demolition of Mayor Wood; and conjointly with this exercise it calls for a reorganization of the police department, and the passage of a Registry law. As Mayor Wood has survived all the Courier's efforts to demolish him up to this time, he may possibly outlive this one too; so this branch of the business

may remain as it stands. But when we come to the municipal reforms suggested by our cotemporary, and compare the amount of thought devoted to them with that appropriated for the chopping up of Wood, we cannot but wonder at the small quantity of bread which is mixed with so much sack. The reorganization of the police and the passage of Registry law are very small items in the budget of reform that is needed. What this city requires is a wholesale change in the government, from the higest executive and legislative departments, downwards, so that the city government shall become in point of fact a miniature of the government of the confederacy. This is what the Courier should advocate, and what we expect Mayor Wood to give his whole thought to the work of effecting; the organization of the police and the Registry law are good things, but they will follow as a matter of course.

CLAIMS OF FREE NEGROES TO THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP -- IMPORTANT DECISION.-The question whether free negroes born in this country are entitled as, citizens to the protection of our government while travelling abroad, is, we believe one which has only recently presented itself for consideration. It is true that by a parity of rease ning with other controversies and decisions connected with the rights of colored persons, the inference was strongly against such claims, but We recollect no case previous to that to which we refer which brought the matter fairly to

issue.

About ten days since application was made to the State Department, through Mr. H. H. Rice Clerk to the Superior Court in this city, for foreign passports for eleven persons of color, composing a troupe of minstrels, who were about to start on a professional tour to Europe. The necessary papers and certificates were forwarded with the application. From these, it appears that nine of these persons were born in the State of New York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Portland, Maine. Concluding that there would be no difficulty in obtaining passports from the Department, the troupe left on Saturday last, by the Hermann, with the intention of remaining at Bremen until they received their credentials. which their agent here was instructed to forward after them. This expectation has been disappointed by the receipt of the following commu cation:-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1856.

H. H. Rick, Eaq., New York City—
Siz.—Your letters of the 20th ultimo and 3d instant, requesting passports for eleven colored persons, have been received, and I am directed by the Secretary to inform you that the papers transmitted by you do not warrant the department in complying with your request.

A pass port is a certificate that the person to whom it is granted is a citizen of the United States, and it can only be issued upon proof of this fact. In the papers which accompany your communication, there is not satisfactory evidence that the persons for whom you request passports are of this accertipion. They are represented in your letter as "colored," and described in the affidavits as "black," from which statements it may be fairly inferred that they are not citizens of the United States. The question whether free negroes are such citizens is not now presented for the first time, but has repeatedly arisen in the administration of both the national and state governments. In 1821 a controversy areas as to whether arisen in the administration of both the national and governments. In 1821 a controversy arose as to whe free persons of color were citizens of the United 8 within the intent and meaning of the acts of Conregulating foreign and consting trade, so as to be qualified to command vessels; and Mr. Wirt, Att General, decided that they were not; and moreover that the words, "citizens of the United States," used in the acts of Congress in the same sense as constitution. The view is also fully sustained in a relation of the present Attornor General.

used in the acts of Congress in the same sense as in the constitution. The view is also fully sustained in a recent opinion of the present Attorney General.

The judicial decisions of the country are to the same effect. In Kent's Commontaries, vol. 2, p. 277, it is stated that in 1833. Chief Justice Dagget, of Connecticus, held that free blacks are not "citizens" within the meaning of the term as used in the constitution of the United States, and the Supreme Court of Tennessee, in the case of the State against Claiborne, held that same doctrine. Such being the construction of the constitution in regard to free persons of color, it is conceived that they cannot be regarded, when beyond the jurisdiction of this government, as entitled to the full rights of citizens; but the Secretary directs me to say, that though the Department could not certify that such persons are citizens of the United States, yet if satisfied of the truth of the facts, it would give a certificate that they were born in the United States, and free; and that the government theroof would regard it to be its duty to protect them if wronged by a foreign government, while within its jurisdiction for a legal and proper purpose.

Jam, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, La DidMat, Assistant Secretary.

The above will no doubt come upon many pe sons by surprise. It is erroneously supposed that the right to vote carries with it all the rights of citizenship, and that consequently persons of color can claim all the privileges which white citizens enjoy. By the laws of the State of New York a free negro possessing real estate to the amount of \$250 above his obligations, is entitled to vote; but from the legal decisions referred to above it is clear that the exercise of this right does not constitute him a citizen of the United States within the intent and meaning of the constitution. This may be very inconsistent, but such undoubtedly is the law. Its seeming ano

mally is, however, mitigated by the intimation that if the Department is satisfied by proper evidence that applicants of this sort wer born in the United States and are free, it wil consider it its duty to protect them if wronged by a foreign government while within its jurisdiction

THE INFLUENCE OF THE HERALD .- The Washover the result of the election in the North, finds consolation where one would least have expected it-in the Presidential vote in the city of New York. "It is," says our cotemporary, "a withring commentary on the boasted influence of the HERALD," &c. With all due respect to the Union, we do not feel withered, under the circumstances We supported Col. Fremont for President, and he carried the State. We supported Fernando Wood for Mayor, and he carried the city. The Presidential vote for Buchanan in the city, from which the Union infers that the HERALD has no influence, was mainly brought about by the efforts of Wood, whom the HERALD supported. If the editor of the Union had any experience of real newspapers, he would know that a journal with a million of readers cannot but be influential whatever be the ability with which it is conducted

A GAY WEEK COMING .- Thus far during the present season the Presidential question has afforded our people the principal part of their amusement and excitement, but now that it is all over, and even Wall street satisfied that the country is sound on its pins, for four years at least, the public attention is turned to the world of art and etters. Next week will be an exceedingly busy time among artists of all grades. First, we are to have Thalberg's concerts the first on Monday. This promises to be a very brilliant affair; all the places have been sold. The Academy of Music, under the administration of Monsieur le Baron de Stankovitch, will open on the same night with the "Trovatore;" Maretzek, not choosing to apologize, will not conduct the orchestra. The throne will be filled by his trusty benchman, the amiable and elegant Herr Kreutzer, a gentleman of Tuetonic extraction, favorably known as the leader of the orchestra for several years. We expect an enjoyable season during the La Grange management. both before and behind the curtain.

The theatres, too, will be interesting. During the week Miss Laura Keene will open her new and elegant theatre in Broadway, and young New York will bring out its brightest of boots and its tightest of gloves to aid in the launch of the new ship. Mr. Wallack, who is playing at his own theatre an exceedingly successful engagement, will hold his own, and doubtless give some novelty. New local comedies will be produced by the irresistible Burton and the indefatigable Brougham. Altogether we shall have a gay time of it. Our country consins may make their parties to visit the city next week, which will be a sort of golden era for art.

We have always strenuously supported the theatres and other places of public amusement. for reasons which are patent to every liberal mind. If our city is made attractive for strangers, all classes are directly benefitted in a pecuniary point of view, and it is especially the duty and the interest of our merchants to sustain all the arts liberally. We are glad to see that the prospects for a lucrative season at all the houses are exceedingly good, and that the new dramatic copyright has encouraged several writers of eminence to enter the field of dramatic authorship.

THE PRICKING OF CONSCIENCE AFTER THE ELECTION.—We had not intended to disturb Erastus Brooks in the grave to which he has been consigned; but there is a degree of meanness combined with impudence in the apologies he is making for his course during the canvass that calls for a few final remarks.

In a sneaking penitential strain, Mr. Brooks throws himself upon the mercy of his brother journalists; appeals to their Christian charity, and beats his breast, and says that he is sure th he meant no wrong in opposing Col. Fremont a he did. This sort of excuse is only one shade less disgusting than the offence. No man who like Erastus Brooks, has been fifteen or twenty years a metropolitan editor, can help knowing that it is very wrong, very mean, base, contemptible and cowardly, to invent falsehoods about the religion, the birthplace, and the parentage of a candidate; to fill a daily newspaper with them, and scatter them to the world in the most malignant and offensive shape. No man who has had the opportunities and the political experience of Erastus Brooks can help knowing that this is not the way to conduct a canvass: that there was no necessity for discussing any of these questions; and that whatever the truth was concerning them, Col. Fremont's fitness for the Presidency would not have been one whit altered.

It was because Erastus Brooks knew these things, and because we were all aware that he was sinning not from ignorance but from the very meanest and basest motives that can animate human being, that with one accord the whole press of New York exclaimed against him, as a disgrace to the profession and an opprobrium to the city. And now that he has received that other penalty for his misdeeds, a contemptuous rejection by the very people who were last year all of his way of thinking, the same motives will prevent the public from listening with any patience to the lame and abject plea for mercy which he now puts forward.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS .- We publish elsewhere an interesting letter from the city of Mexico. Our correspondent, who is familiar with the politics of the republic, gives an interesting resume of the antecedents and present position of the Comonfort administration. He sends a very clear view of the exact position of affairs, and his letter goes to approve our view of the matter-that Comon fort must go on as he has begun, and make himself master of the situation. He must carry out the plan of making the church property pay the national debt, and he must so reduce the army that it never can again be used to get up or upset governments. It is the church that has impoverished the country; and by taking from the priests the money which they have extorted from the people, the Executive is simply recovering what has been stolen from the State. The measures of Comonfort in relation to the army will be applauded by the friends of constitutional liberty all over the world. It is gratifying to know that, under the present régime Mexico gradually, but surely, prospering; and if Comonfort plays his game boldly, peace, order and good government may yet be restored to that unfortunate republic.

NEXT UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEW YORK .- Now that the election is over and the Legislature sure for Fremont, we believe the following will be candidates for the United States Senate next winter at Albany:-Horace Greely.

James Watson Webb. William C. Bryant. Henry J. Raymond. James Gordon Bennett.

There's plenty to choose from, and to spare et their several friends go to work and intrigue for the high post. Much depends on it. The quintuple alliance at last!

THE NAME OF FREMONT .- The magnit cent run which Fremont has made in his first trial for the Presidency, appears to be rekindling at once the flame of his popularity. By several public neetings in this city he has been proclain candidate for 1860; and we have no doubt that all the republican presses of New England are in his favor. Very well. Let us take things coolly and deliberately; and by the year of grace 1860 we may be enabled to show the difference b tween Fremont and Fillmore in the South.

Completion of the Grand Trunk Railroad

The people of Canada appear to be bent on competing with the citizens of the United States in public spirit and interprise, and the manner in which their lines of rail way are taken up and carried through reflects the high est credit upon their energy. We find by the subjoined avitation that the Grand Trunk Ratirond, connecting Montreal and Toronto, has been just completed-forming cation by which the whole of the Northern portion of this

[Vignetic views of Toronto and Montreal, with allegarical figures of Time and Hope in the toreground.] TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK BESALD:

oralive festivities, to be held in Montress on the 12th and any of November next.

EXECUTIVE AND INVITATION CONSTITUES.
DAVID KINNAR, Charman;
INNAY STARNES, Mayor of Montress;
I. H. HOLTON, M. P. P., Fresiecal Board of Trade;
CHARLIS GARTH, Irrendent Mochanies Institute;
A. A. DORTON, M. P. P., Stresiecal Board of Trade;
CHARLIS GARTH, Irrendent Mechanies Institute;
A. DORTON, M. P. P., Trendent Board of Trade;
INNER LINAR, City Councillor;
INNER LINA

The accompanying invitation of the clurens of Montreal, countersigned by the Secretary, will pass the gentleman and address, two two the fallowing railrosets to attend the celebration, to be held in Montreal, including the banquet, ball and excursion in the harbor.

By order of the Invitation Committee.

T. Montand, Secretary,

RAILWAYS.—Michigan Central, Southern Michigan, Great
Westerd, Northern Ontario, Simeoe and Huron, Grand Trunk,
Ottowa and Priescot, Andrescorgin and Kannelsoe, Boston
and Maine, bastern Railroad, Champiain and St. Lawrence,
Montreal and New York, Rutiand and Juringson, Cheshire,
Fitchburg, Vermont Central, Northern New Hampshire, Concord, Manchesier and St. Lawrence, Roston and Loved, Vermost and Massachusetts, Rensesiaer and Sacatogs, Sarutogs
of Whitehall, Cobourg and Peterboro', Vermont Vailey,
Connecticut, Western Vertuoni, Albany and Washington,
Troy and Boston, Porlland, Postsmonth and Bace, Sull'ar,
Love Chaplain Steambost Company, New York and Troy line
of steamers.

Ind. Our avastalism. Ind our avecations permit of it, we should feel much

Indour avocations permit of it, we about her intermined pleasure in accepting the invitation of the citizens of Montreal. The celebration in question is one of those events in which not only every Canadian, but every American, must feel a deep interest. They mark the successive stages by which the prosperity of the two countries is advanced, and they coment still closer the ties of reciprocal nterest by which they are already bound. Unfort the demands upon our time are too multifarious to permit us to gratify our inclinations in this matter. All that we celebration, as well as of the enterprise which it is intend

STRPERD OUT.—The Manchester Mirror says that the Collector of Taxes for the town of Gilmanion, N. H. has been missing for the pest two weeks, and it is reposed, and airong suspicions are entertained, that has pecket. Bis bondemen are on the town's money pecket. Bis bondemen are on the alert after hir

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important from Washing

THE RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTAL PLECTION-ITS EFFECT HERE—KANSAS TO BE A PRESE STATE. —BUCHANAN'S CABINET, FTC., ETC. The topic here, in the White House, in the private par lors, in the public barrooms, is the election of Ecchanan. The closeness of the election and the immense vote for

Fremont, surprises everybody.

rbing topic of conversation. It is now given out that hanon is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a" free State. He has all along held to the propriety, it not the necessity, of this course, and the recent emphatic ex-pression of public sentiment on the despotic course of the Pierce administration, in regard to that Territat, I assure you, a fixed fact in the policy of istration, in regard to that Territory, makes government. It was deemed injudicious by Mr. Bu-chanan's friends to avow this before the election; but now that the contest is over and he is to be the next occupant of the White House, there is no heatation in making i public, and talking about it, and canvasting its effects a

the North and South.

It will create much astonishment at the South, and will cause a deep feeling of indignation in some quarters—per baps war to the knife. Jefferson Davis, who as one of the leaders of the secessionists, will open the question in the Senate when he takes his seat from Mississippi, after the Pierce administration is properly buried and the grave covered with sods. It is thought that the first movements to countered the effect of this measure will be to pour emigrants into Texas, and silve that State into two addi-tional States, giving the South four Senators, while Hansas will add only two to the North.

I see that one of of your Washington correspondents has been making Buchanan's Cabinet, and I think be in wrong. The following is near the mark:-

This can be bet on, at least four out of the six.

don't bet more than a bunch of segars, and secure odds The Wheelbarrow Political Wager.
FREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON—THE WHEEL-

Boston, Nov. 7, 1858. Major Benjamin Perley Poore, the late Filimore candithis afternoon with his wheelbarrow and barrel of apples, which he had wheeled all the way from Newburyport, a which he had whosed all the way from Newburyport, at distance of thirty-six miles, in two and a half days. The job was in fulfilment of a bet with Colonel Burbank, the Fremont State Senator elect, that Filimore would get more votes in Massachusetts than Fremont. The Major, wheel-ing his apples, was escorted up State street, about two o'cloak, by the Filimore clubs of Boston and Charlestown. a military company and a mounted cavalcade of citizens.

The novelty of the performance collected many thousands of the people, and the Major was greeted with tremendous and tumultuous applause on all sides. He deivered the apples to Colonel Burbank on the steps of the Fremont House, where both gentlemen delivered con gratulatory speeches, mounted on the barrel. Ten thou-sand people were present.

The Late Storm on Lake Ontario.

Oswago, Nov. 7, 1806.
It is estimated that over \$160,000 worth of property was destroyed by the recent gale on Like Ontario. Twenty or thirty vessels have received more or less damage. The brig Sampson and the schooner Forwarder s sahere at Wolfe Island, near Kingston

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7, 1856.
Charles Osborne, a telegraphic operator, at Springfield,
Pa., on the Cleveland and Eric Telegraph Company's line,
was run over and instantly killed by a freight train this
evening. He was formerly from Elmira. Bank Failure in Georgia

BALATMORE, Nov. 7, 1866.
The Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of Columbus.

Georgia, has falled.

Channan, Nov. 7, 1856.
The extensive machine shop and sheet iron works of Martin, Australa & Co. were destroyed by fire last night.
The ions is heavy but the precise amount has not yet been The Arabia Outward Bound BALIFAY, NOV. 7, 1866.

The Arabia arrived here at 10 o'clock last night from

PMILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks stendy. Pennsylvania 6's, 84; Reading Railroad, 39); Long island Railroad, 12%; Morris Canal, 14; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47%.

A slight advance in cotton to day, under the Canada's news. The sales of the day were 1,000 bales; naice of the week, 10,000 bales. Prices have advanced ye. to Mc. Middling fair, 123,6. to 123,6.

HOFFATO, NOW. 7-1 P. M. BUFFATO, NOW. 7-1 P. M. Flour lower and active; sales 1,000 bbls at 36 a 36 25 for good to choice Ohio and Shichigan, and 36 27 a 36 50 for extra do. Wheat steady and active; sales 60,000 bushels Chosego suring at 84 13, free to best. Corn steady; sales 8,000 bushels at 86. Oats, 38c. Whinkey, 30c. Oanal Freights—21c. for wheat to New York.

THE BARK RESOUTS -This vessel, which has been entirely repaired and refitted at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, will sail in a few days for England. The following is list of the officers appointed to her:— Commander, Heary J. Hartstein, Lieutenante, R. A. Wells, Edward E. Stone, Hunter Da-

Master, John G. Walker. Eurgeon, Robert T. Maccoun.

City Intelligence.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-FIFTH ATTEMPT A VINEGAR MANUFACTORY DESTROYED, AND TWO MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED—LOSS ABOUT \$30,000.

About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a steam boiler exploded in the vinegar manufactery of Leonard Brown, Nos. 72 and 74 West Twenty fifth street, and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames. The alarm of fire was promptly given and the fremes were quickly at the premises, but notwithstanding their indefatigable exertions, the buildings and contents were to tally destroyed, the walls alone remaining. The engi tally destroyed, the walls alone remaining. The engineer, Mr. John Glibbrist, and a cooper, named Baker, were seriously injured. The explosion is supposed to have originated from some imperfection in the boiler iron. The boiler was new and put into operation on the morning of the explosion for the first time. It was manufactured by W. H. Adams, odraer of Eleventh avenue and Twenty ninth street. A large new five story building owned by J. W. Southwick, adjoined the factory, but through the exercisons of the firstens the famous were prevented from extending into it. It has, however, suntained about \$100 damage, fully insured. Mr. Brown extimates his loss on stock, machinery and buildings as about \$30,000, on which he has only \$12,000 insurance on the Sinyvasani, Broadway, and People's Learnance companies. There were about 6,000 bushels of apples in the building, and a very heavy stock of cider and vinegar.

er. The boy had a piece of lighted rattan, which he was smoking, and in outting the lighted end r the small piece fell into a box containing a small quality of gua-powder, when an explosion immediately aboved, shi rering the front wholew into atoms and fring the store. The boy was severely it jured by the splotten, his face and side being body burned; fortunitely, however, his exceight is not destroyed. He was sken to the flevenuth civitot police station house, and 775. To Nichole and Rimiark called in, who renders all the assistance they ould to relieve the pains of securitive. The boy's face will be disfigured for life, its in on comidered dangerously injured. Mr. Man-st has an insurance of \$850 on, his stock and fixtures, the Stuyvesant insurance Company. He thinks high the ground and exting shed the fire before the hr ming was much damaged.

Accuracy—sizes same Lonohoe, while running to er. The boy had a piece of lighted rattan

Accident maned Donohoe, while raining to an named Donohoe, while running to the fire in senty ofth street with engine and was run over in the Eighth avenue, bebied dow and was run over in the Eighth avenue, be-tween over econd and Thirty-third streets. His armo-and were broken, and other serious injury inflicted. He we taken to the New York Rospital.

Lieut. Joseph S. Day, United States Navy, for a month past a patient in the United States Insane Hospital, near-Washington, died on the 3d inst. He came home in the brig Bainbridge, recently, from the coast of Brazil. Gunner Jone Martin. United States Navy, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 5th lief.